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Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Summary

Following recommendations made by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is pleased to inform the Forum that, in 2004, it allocated $155.8 million in loans and $2.7 million in grants for projects in support of indigenous peoples. Among the grants, two are of particular relevance. The first one was provided to the secretariat of the Forum in order that it might:

- Undertake in-depth case studies of IFAD-financed projects to identify best practices on how development projects can help strengthen indigenous peoples' own perspectives and practices of development to reach the Millennium Development Goals
- Organize a side event at the twenty-eighth session of the IFAD Governing Council and one at the fourth session of the Forum
- Prepare, in collaboration with the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Forum, concerned indigenous peoples' organizations and other like-minded partners, a draft framework for advocacy

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The second grant was provided to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and the Tebtebba Foundation in order that they might undertake an assessment of the achievements of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in selected countries in South and South-East Asia.

Also in 2004, IFAD:

- Held a seminar in Mankaras, India, on policy dialogue and enabling indigenous peoples to manage their natural resources, in collaboration with the Karl Kübel Stiftung Foundation;
- Financed a two-day meeting in the Bolivian Amazon, which gathered the most successful initiatives in the region of indigenous ecotourism;
- Funded a stakeholders' consultation in Mali on pastoral development strategies for rural poverty reduction in West and Central Africa;
- Co-financed a regional consultation of indigenous women in Asia as a preparatory activity to the Forum's third session, which focused on indigenous women.

Under the auspices of the Regional Programme in Support of Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Basin (PRAIA), an IFAD-funded project in the Amazon, the Anaconda Film Festival, which screens and gives prizes to films directed by indigenous film-makers, was held in Bolivia. The President of Bolivia presided over its awards ceremony. Through PRAIA, six books concerning indigenous issues were also published. In addition, the International Land Coalition, hosted and financed by IFAD, contributed $108,000 under its Community Empowerment Facility Programme in 2004 for two projects directly related to securing land rights for indigenous peoples.

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I. Responses to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its second session addressed exclusively to the International Fund for Agricultural Development

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, at its second session, recommended that the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) lead the mainstreaming of indigenous issues and concerns in poverty reduction strategies at the country level, in collaboration with multilateral, regional agencies and indigenous organizations; and initiate programmes in support of pastoralists and semi-nomadic groups in Africa.

2. Regarding the first recommendation, IFAD has been working in close collaboration with the World Bank, the Department for International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other bilateral organizations on poverty reduction strategies, especially in the highly-indebted poor countries in Africa. The organization's main achievement in 2004 was to bring to the attention of the concerned Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies the fact that poverty is essentially a rural phenomenon, especially in highly-indebted poor countries. The mainstreaming of indigenous issues and concerns will be tackled in the next two to three years.

3. Regarding the second recommendation, in 2004:

- IFAD financed a project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo primarily benefiting Pygmies;
- Through the Belgian Survival Fund, another institution housed in IFAD, a grant of $500,000 was secured to develop an intervention strategy in support of the Pygmies;
- In the Sudan, IFAD approved a project that targets, among others, 7,000 pastoralist households together with other beneficiaries (see section C and annex I below);
- IFAD funded a stakeholders' consultation in Mali on pastoral development strategies for rural poverty reduction in West and Central Africa;
- The organization is also preparing a programme in the United Republic of Tanzania specifically targeted at pastoral and agro-pastoral households;
- In addition, the revision of regional strategies that will take place over the coming two-three years will include pastoralists' development programmes.

II. Responses to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its second session addressed to several United Nations agencies

4. The Forum recommended the mobilization of resources for projects in support of indigenous peoples and indigenous women. It also recommended that the international financing institutions design programmes to provide indigenous women with access to credit and microfinance programmes. In this regard, IFAD is

pleased to report that in 2004 it allocated $155.8 million in loans and $2.7 million in grants for projects in support of indigenous peoples and indigenous women (see section C and annex I below).

III. Other significant information regarding recent policies, programmes, budgetary allocations or activities regarding indigenous issues

5. During 2004, through its loans facility, IFAD's Executive Board approved eight projects supporting indigenous peoples and pastoralists, with a particular focus on women. These projects covered three countries in Asia (Indonesia, Nepal and Viet Nam), three in Latin America (Argentina, Ecuador and Guatemala) and two in Africa (Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan). The total cost of these projects amounted to $252.15 million, of which the IFAD contribution amounted to $156.82 million. An additional $2.35 million in grants was also allocated for some of these projects, which are expected to benefit about 200,000 indigenous households. Six of these projects will develop rural financial services and microenterprises for its beneficiaries through the creation of self-help groups. Most of these groups will be made up of indigenous women.

6. In 2004, IFAD also provided three institutional grants to indigenous organizations or to organizations supporting them. Their total cost was $762,000, of which IFAD contributed $384,000 (see annex I). The first grant was provided to the secretariat of the Permanent Forum in order for it to:

- Undertake in-depth case studies of IFAD-financed projects to identify best practices on how development projects can help strengthen indigenous peoples' own perspectives and practices of development in order to reach the Millennium Development Goals
- Organize a side event at the twenty-eighth session of IFAD's Governing Council and one at the fourth session of the Permanent Forum to present the results of these case studies and highlight indigenous perspectives on development
- Prepare, in collaboration with the members of the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, selected indigenous peoples' organizations and other like-minded partners, a draft framework for advocacy, which could become a common platform for advocacy at the national and international levels.

7. The second grant was provided to the International Centre for Mountain Development and the Tebtebba Foundation in order that they might undertake an assessment of the achievements of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in selected countries in South and South-East Asia. The results of the assessment will contribute to policy formulation and the identification of policy issues concerning the rights of indigenous peoples in the region. The third grant co-financed the holding of a regional consultation of indigenous women in Asia as a preparatory activity to the Forum's third session, which focused on indigenous women.

8. In March 2004, IFAD held a seminar in Mankarai, India, in collaboration with the Karl Kübel Stiftung Foundation, on "Policy dialogue: enabling indigenous peoples to manage their natural resources". The seminar adopted the Mankarai declaration, which urges concerned Governments and agencies to undertake specific measures to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and women on a number of topics, including those concerning access to surface and sub-surface resources (see annex II). The declaration was widely distributed.

9. In August 2004, the organization financed a two-day meeting in the Bolivian Amazon, which brought together the most successful indigenous ecotourism initiatives so that concerned indigenous groups could share experiences. It is expected that this initiative will take place every year (see www.Praia-amazonia.org — Ruta de Aprendizaje).

10. In 2004, the Anaconda Film Festival was held in La Paz, Bolivia. This event, which is organized by the IFAD-funded Regional Programme in Support of Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Basin (PRAIA), in collaboration with several partner institutions, takes place every two years with the objective of selecting and publicizing the best indigenous films. In 2004, 20 of the 135 films presented were selected for the festival. An international jury gave prizes to four films. The film "Buscando el Azul" by the Peruvian director Fernando Valdivia received first prize. A film by Eriberto Gualinga, a Kichwa from Ecuador, received the prize for the best documentary. The Bolivian Rubén Machado Navia received a special prize for an experimental film and "Moyngo, el sueño de Maragareum" by Kumaré Txicão, Karane Txicão and Natuyu Yuwipo Txicão of Brazil received a prize for the best fiction/documentary. The President of Bolivia presided over the awards ceremony and praised the film awarded first prize, calling it "an extraordinary film, with very high human values".

11. Under the auspices of PRAIA, a number of books concerning indigenous issues were published in 2004:

- "PRODESIB and Indigenous Peoples from Beni, Weavers of Their Future", recounts the project's experience with indigenous peoples in Beni (Bolivia).
- "From Indigenous Utopia to Disillusion" is about the legislation that recognizes indigenous territories in Bolivia. This book evaluates the achievements and identifies the gaps in the process leading to recognition of indigenous territories.
- "Educational Experience for Young Indigenous in Bolivian Amazon" recounts the experiences of indigenous youth who receive scholarships for secondary and higher education.
- "Ten Subjects about Constitutional Reform" contains information on the Constitution, the constitutional reform process and the Constitutive Assembly in Bolivia. It was published in order to further democratize the current debate on these topics.

12. In 2004, under its Community Empowerment Programme, the International Land Coalition, which is hosted and financed by IFAD, started projects in Indonesia and Brazil. Both projects are directly related to securing the land rights of indigenous communities and/or promoting indigenous natural resources

management. The total cost of these projects was $702,000; the Coalition's contribution amounted to $384,000 (see annex I).

IV. Information regarding the special theme of the fourth session, "Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples"

13. As mentioned above, as part of the grant provided by IFAD, the secretariat of the Permanent Forum organized a side event at the twenty-eighth session of the IFAD Governing Council, in February 2005, on integrating indigenous peoples' perspectives on development to reach the Millennium Development Goals. The panellists included indigenous experts from Latin America, Asia and Africa, members of the Permanent Forum, IFAD staff and government representatives from Finland and the Philippines. A second side event on the same theme will be organized at the fourth session of the Permanent Forum. The panel will include representatives of indigenous organizations, other indigenous experts and government representatives.

Annex I

A. Projects financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in 2004 in support of indigenous peoples

(United States dollars)

Country	Project title	Project objectives	Project area	Project components	Project cost and financing	Beneficiaries
Indonesia	Rural empowerment and agricultural development programme in Central Sulawesi	Primary objective: to fight poverty through increasing incomes and improving conditions of living in marginal communities	Central Sulawesi province Target group: Ethnic minorities	• Sustainable rural enterprise development • Rural infrastructure • Programme management and institutional development	Total cost: $37.7 million, of which IFAD provides a loan of 33.9 million plus a grant of $0.5 million	40,000 households
Nepal	Leasehold forestry and livestock programme	Main objective: sustained reduction in poverty Specific objectives: improve household forage and tree crop production; improve household production of small livestock; establish viable microfinance institutions	22 districts of the country Target group: Indigenous communities, especially indigenous women	• Leasehold forestry and group formation • Livestock development • Rural financial services • Programme management and coordination	Total cost: $12.77 million, of which IFAD provides a $10.5 million loan plus a $1.22 million grant	28,620 households
Viet Nam	Decentralized programme for rural poverty reduction in Ha Giang and Quang Binh provinces	Main objective: Improve the socio-economic status of the poorest households Specific objectives: Enhance the	Ha Giang region Target group: 88 per cent of the total population is constituted by ethnic minorities: H' Mong, Dzao, Nung,	• Capacity-building for decentralized development • Production support • Small scale infrastructure development	Total cost: $38.78 million IFAD contribution: over $24.12 million IFAD grant: $0.63 million	26,600 households in Ha Giang province

		people to become active stakeholders, increase productivity and income levels, reinforce ongoing decentralization processes		• Project management		
Argentina	Patagonia rural development project	Main objective: Improve the economic and social conditions of the rural population of Patagonia Specific objective: Achieve the economic integration of the target population by improving their access to business opportunities, technical and financial resources and labour markets	All four provinces of Patagonia: Chubut, Neuquén, Rio Negro and Santa Cruz Target group: small poor farmers (45%), microentrepreneurs and artisans (20%), rural youth (20%) and indigenous people (15%) (Mapuches and Tehuelches)	• Organizational capacity-building • Rural business development	Total cost: $29 million IFAD contribution: $20 million	45,000 households, 15% of which are from indigenous groups
Ecuador	Development of the central corridor project	Main objective: improve the livelihoods of targeted rural families, indigenous and peasant communities in three agro-ecological regions of Ecuador	Central Ecuador, encompassing the three district ecological regions: the Amazonian rain forest region, the Sierra region and the Costal region Target group: Most of the population living in the	• Participatory planning and capacity-building • Rural business development • Management of natural resources • Local knowledge and cultural diversity	Total cost: $24.3 million IFAD loan: $14.8 million	36,000 households

Country	Project name	Project objectives	Project area	Project components	Project cost and financing	Results (area)
		Specific objectives: Supporting the development of local initiatives; sustainable natural resources management; recognizing, recovering and systematizing local knowledge and culture	"corridor" are members of indigenous groups	• Project management and administration		
Guatemala	National rural development programme: central and eastern regions	Main objective: Reduce poverty levels and address the exclusion and discrimination suffered by the poorest groups in Guatemala Specific objectives: Active and gender-equitable participation of all stakeholders in development; transparent implementation of pro-poor, national rural development policies	Poorest rural communities and municipalities of the central and eastern regions Target group: The central and eastern regions are inhabited by a mestizo population of Maya and Spanish descent (ladinos)	• Land-use planning and decentralization • Rural business and marketing • Rural services	Total cost: $38 million IFAD contribution: $17 million	20,000 households

Country	Project title	Project objectives	Beneficiaries	Project components	Project cost and financing	Beneficiaries
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Agricultural revival programme in Equateur province	Main objective: Contribute to enhancing food security and improving the livelihoods of the rural poor Specific objectives: Restore and improve sustainable livelihoods of rural communities	Equateur province Target group: A special focus will be placed on the poorest rural categories, in particular widows, Pygmies and other vulnerable groups	• Restore and improve agricultural productive assets • Restore and improve fisheries productive assets • Restore and improve the access of rural communities to basic social services	Total cost: $22.6 million IFAD contribution: $10 million, plus a grant from the Belgium Survival Fund of $0.5 million to develop specific strategies of intervention for Pygmies	Not available
Sudan	Western Sudan resources management programme	Main objective: Improve the equity, efficiency and stability of the economy of the three Kordofan states Specific objectives: Establish an equitable, efficient and sustainable natural resources governance system; develop effective market chains to produce added value accessible to women and men; improve the livelihoods of rural poor households	17 stock routes and 6 markets in the North, South and West Kordofan states Target group: 44,000 settled households and 7,000 pastoralist households. Women and pastoralist communities will be mainstreamed into project activities	• Natural resource management • Rural financial services and marketing • Community development and extension • Rural feeder roads • Institutional support	Total cost: $49 million IFAD contribution: $25.5 million	51,000 households, of which 7,000 are pastoralist households

B. Grants by IFAD in 2004 in support of indigenous peoples

(United States dollars)

Region	Project title	Project objectives	Project area	Project components	Project cost and financing	Beneficiaries
Asia	Second Asian Indigenous Women's Conference	Main objective: Bringing together indigenous women from the region Specific objectives: Sharing the initiatives and strategies adopted by Asian indigenous women and communities, developing country programmes, examining the impact of Government policies, programmes and projects as well as those of donor communities on the lives of indigenous women; elaboration of the Baguio declaration	Asia	• Co-financing of the holding of the Second Asian Indigenous Women's Conference • Descriptions of the situation in each country • Strategies on next steps	Total cost: $0.350 million IFAD contribution: $0.035 million	Asian indigenous women
Asia	Audit of the International Decade for the World's Indigenous Peoples in Asia (1995–2004)	Main objective: To contribute to policy formulation and identification of policy issues concerning the rights of indigenous	South and South-East Asia	• Assessment report on the United Nations International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples 1995–2004 in selected countries in	Total cost: $0.262 million IFAD contribution: $0.199 million	Indigenous peoples of South and South-East Asia

		Specific objectives: Identify the developments in national and international policy environment that affirm indigenous peoples rights; identify policy gaps; contribute to creating an enabling environment for policy and programme development and advocacy; strengthen the capacity of indigenous networks to carry out advocacy work		• Promotion of a training module on indigenous peoples' rights • Identification of policy advocacy issues in support of the rights of indigenous peoples in Asia		
Global (Secretariat to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues)	Indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals	Main objective: Provide indigenous peoples' advocacy groups with an opportunity to review IFAD-funded projects in support of indigenous peoples Specific objectives: Identify lessons learned from mainstreaming indigenous perspectives in rural development	Global	• Undertake case studies on best practices • Prepare and conduct side event on mainstreaming indigenous perspectives to reach the Millennium Development Goals at the meeting of the IFAD Governing Council in 2005 and at the fourth session of	Total cost: $0.15 million IFAD contribution: $0.15 million	Indigenous peoples worldwide

Region	Project title	Project objectives	Project status	Project components	Project cost and financing	Beneficiaries
		projects and present recommendations on how to address challenges and constraints; raise awareness among IFAD governors about indigenous issues and perspectives; prepare a framework for advocacy in support of indigenous peoples' perspectives, concepts and practice of development		the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues • Prepare an overview paper and a draft of a framework for advocacy		

C. International Land Coalition grants in 2004 in support of indigenous peoples

(United States dollars)

Country	Project title	Project objectives	Project area	Project components	Project cost and financing	Beneficiaries
Indonesia	Protection for indigenous peoples' land claims	Main objective: Protect farmers' and indigenous peoples' rights Specific objectives: Secure indigenous peoples' land claims, increase poor farmers' access to land, eliminate land conflict between communities, Government and companies, build indigenous peoples' and farmers' organizations	Bessa and Pekorehua valleys and the sub-districts of Central Lore, District Poso and Central Sulawesi province in Indonesia Target group: Traditional indigenous communities in the project area	• Participatory study of land tenure systems • Community-based mapping • Paralegal training • Policy dialogue on land disputes • Building grass-roots organizations	Total cost: $0.051 million International Land Coalition contribution: $0.037 million	1,000 households
Brazil	Strengthen actions by indigenous agro-forestry agents in Acre	Main objective: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of indigenous land in the project area Specific objectives: Enable beneficiaries to identify, systematize, enhance and use environment-related knowledge and technologies in environmental management of indigenous lands	17 indigenous territories covering an area of 1,486,072 hectares of Acre Province Target group: Indigenous communities	• Training courses • Itinerant workshops • Advisory assistance for all 17 indigenous territories • Establishing local associations with indigenous and non-indigenous organizations • Implementation and management of agro-forestry systems	Total cost: $0.168 million International Land Coalition contribution: $0.071 million	1,500 households

Annex II

The Mankarai Declaration

We, delegates of indigenous and tribal peoples and those working with them from nine nations of Asia and Europe, participants at the international workshop on "Policy Dialogue: Enabling Tribal And Other Ethnic Groups To Manage Their Natural Resources", reaffirm the vital role of indigenous and tribal peoples and their organizations in sustainable development, acknowledge that indigenous and tribal peoples, especially women, are survivors of their struggles against militarization and actively work for peacebuilding, support their quest for social and ecological justice, self-determination and peace and wish to express our solidarity with them.

In spite of their significant stewardship role, indigenous and tribal peoples are among the most marginalized and vulnerable sections of society and constitute a significant proportion (about one third) of the rural poor. It is therefore vital that the social, political, cultural and economic rights of indigenous and tribal peoples are acknowledged, promoted and protected. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in ways that reaffirm the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and help them overcome their poverty would also make a major contribution towards preserving the world's environment and nurturing cultural and biological diversity.

At the turn of the twenty-first century, many Governments and international forces of globalization, militarization and other developments are impinging upon the inherent rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous and tribal peoples and threatening their survival as distinct peoples.

Issues and concerns

At this workshop we bear testimony to the following issues and concerns:

- Denial of indigenous and tribal peoples' rights to ancestral lands, territories and related welfare and self-reliant resources and their right to self-identification, which, inter alia, leads to loss of food security and destruction of traditional livelihoods, indigenous knowledge systems and indigenous culture and spirituality;
- Denial of self-determination, consistent with international standards, and to free, prior and informed consent on a development agenda consistent with indigenous and tribal peoples' traditions of community, solidarity and equity;
- Privatization of natural resources, such as water and ecosystems of rivers, catchments and watershed areas;
- Dominance of the principle of "eminent domain" which allows the forced displacement of indigenous and tribal peoples in the name of "national development" (dams, extractive industries, agro-industries, protected conservation initiatives, markets, urbanization, etc.);

In contemporary international law, consent to activities affecting indigenous and tribal peoples, territories and resources or rights to control must be freely given, in advance prior to the implementation of such activities and be founded upon an understanding of the full range of issues implicated by the activity or decision in question, hence the formulation free, prior and informed consent.

- Promotion of government programmes and policies on agriculture, forestry, [illegible] and water, which are inconsistent with, and which undermine, indigenous and tribal peoples' sustainable resource management practices and, in the long run, are detrimental to national, social and economic interests;

- Lack of recognition of indigenous knowledge systems;

- Their excessive appropriation by corporations and States;

- Inadequate protection of indigenous heritage, tangible and intangible, material and non-material culture, and lack of juridical recognition of the inalienable rights of indigenous communities;

- Inadequate educational systems that are inconsistent with indigenous values and culture;

- Absence of recognition and respect for indigenous languages, values, cultures and community laws;

- Acceleration of the process of alienation, privatization, commercialization and theft of community forests, lands, waters, seed varieties, genetic resources and traditional medicinal plants as a result of globalization and liberalization;

- Prejudiced and inappropriate representation of indigenous and tribal peoples and women, which undermines their pride and self-confidence;

- Non-recognition of indigenous juridical rights and justice systems;

- Non-ratification and/or implementation of international treaty-related rights of indigenous and tribal peoples (International Labour Organization Convention No. 107, International Labour Organization Convention No. 169, Convention on Biological Diversity, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, etc.).

Basic principles applying to indigenous and tribal peoples

In each of these concerns, we recall and reaffirm the following principles, which are already enshrined in international human rights instruments: self-determination, self-government, indigenous jurisprudence, self-identification, secure ownership and intergenerational rights over lands and natural resources, both surface and subsurface, gender equity, social equity, protection and development of intellectual property rights, cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge systems, self-representation, free, prior and informed consent, and the right to say no to economic exploitation.

Important developments

In the last few decades, several developments have occurred at international, national and local levels[2] that have noticeably furthered the cause of indigenous and tribal peoples. In spite of these gains, a great deal more needs to be done.

We commit ourselves to the following:

- To actively engage in policy advocacy and reforms in all political arenas and at all levels in order to gain full respect and recognition of the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples, both women and men, to self-determination and social and ecological justice and peace;
- To work for an end to racial, cultural, religious, social and gender discrimination and all its manifestations in public policy and practices;
- To work for the amendment of constitutional provisions and conflicting laws to make these consistent with existing and emerging international standards on the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples. Customary laws should likewise be recognized in line with international and human rights standards;
- To recognize and respect indigenous women's contributions to peacebuilding and conflict resolution. We will assist in engendering indigenous conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous women in peace processes and accords entered into by indigenous and tribal peoples;
- To accept the challenge and responsibility to address cultural renewal and revitalization to promote gender-sensitive values and structures within indigenous communities. We note with concern that some recent developments in indigenous and tribal traditional social, cultural and political institutions and practices have led to a loss of values and codes of behaviour that uphold gender-sensitive structures and roles while accepting responsibility to change other customary laws and practices that oppress indigenous and tribal women. We will speak up against the abusive treatment of indigenous women in the name of custom and tradition.

It has been widely recognized that the health and education of indigenous and tribal peoples are deeply rooted in their full and unhindered access to and control over lands and natural resources. Therefore, the participants to the workshop dealt with access to natural resources (land, water, forests and their products) as well as health and education.

[2] At the international level, the establishment of United Nations bodies dealing with indigenous peoples' rights, the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (1993-2004), chapter 26 of Agenda 21, Article 8 (j), 10 (c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing (where the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples is recognized); at the national level, several countries have enacted laws and policies recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and indigenous and tribal peoples (e.g. the Philippines, India, Nepal, Malaysia, Cambodia) and other policies favourable to them (e.g. Indonesia, National Biodiversity Action Plan and Strategy; India, Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Nepal, Biodiversity Strategy, 2002; Philippines, Traditional Alternatives Medicine Act (Republic Act 8423)); at the local level (i) support of indigenous peoples in practising their indigenous resource management laws and practices; (ii) local efforts to transfer indigenous knowledge on resource management to the younger generations; (iii) strengthening of indigenous socio-political systems that regulate the use of natural resources by the communities.

On the issue of access to land and water we will actively engage in policy advocacy and reform in all political arenas and at all levels in order to:

- Establish effective mechanisms to restore ownership and possession of land to the original owners where the lands of indigenous and tribal peoples have been illegally/unfairly alienated;
- Take effective measures for protecting traditional indigenous knowledge systems from being lost or appropriated by others and facilitate the equitable sharing of the benefits of this knowledge with free, prior and informed consent of the people concerned;
- Protect, including through a ban on privatization of such lands or resources, the traditional rights of access of landless indigenous and tribal peoples over lands, forests, pastures, grass lands, water bodies and other resources regarded as common property;
- Protect the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples to use the natural resources of lands classified by law as forests through appropriate legal and administrative measures;
- Protect the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples of access to water bodies (including seas, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams and other aquifers) in their areas through a total ban on privatization through lease, licence, assignment or otherwise;
- Integrate the principle of free, prior and informed consent as a mandatory feature in all programmes and projects concerning lands, forests and other common property resources in the areas inhabited by indigenous and tribal peoples;
- Take all necessary measures to protect indigenous seeds and plant species from appropriation by private entities;
- Formally recognize the traditional land ownership rights of indigenous and tribal peoples by law in accordance with the International Labour Organization conventions (107 and 169); and adopt effective measures to prevent alienation of lands of indigenous and tribal peoples by others in accordance with International Labour Organization conventions;
- Strictly apply laws relating to property and the economic rights of women, if in place or, where absent, lobby for appropriate legislation aiming at protecting the rights of women, including inheritance rights.

In the domain of forestry we will work for the promotion of the following:

- Formulation of national and local forestry laws and policies in consultation with indigenous and tribal peoples;
- Revise prevailing forest laws and policies to ensure ownership, management and control of forests to indigenous and tribal peoples, in a process of full consultation with them;
- Insert special provisions into national forest laws to facilitate gender and social equity;

- Set up bodies and processes for local mechanisms to settle inter-community disputes;[c]
- Strengthen the advocacy capacity of indigenous and tribal peoples;
- Secure the representation of indigenous and tribal peoples and their representatives in all national and international policy discussions on forest issues;
- Promote forest management by indigenous and tribal peoples to take account of cultural, spiritual and other values of forests. Commercial considerations should not be the only or prime factor in forest management decisions;
- Ensure that indigenous and tribal peoples' organizations, supported, where appropriate, by non-governmental organizations and government departments, are the main local bodies to implement projects in their territories;
- Promote legal defence funds for supporting indigenous and tribal peoples in land, water and forest-related cases;
- Establish assessment mechanisms with the participation of indigenous peoples to regularly assess forestry departments and other government officials on human rights performance and on performance in the execution of donor-funded programmes and publicize these assessments;
- Develop initiatives by indigenous and tribal communities for obtaining rewards and payments schemes for the environmental services[d] they provide with full respect for biodiversity and the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples;
- Redesign biodiversity protection schemes so that they do not displace indigenous and tribal peoples' communities, but give them a management right and benefit-sharing mechanism in sanctuaries, etc.;
- Establish ecotourism schemes managed by indigenous and tribal peoples' communities and households to be promoted, not only for commercial purposes, but also to convey messages and learning to persons from other communities;
- Take advantage of local, regional and international markets for niche- and eco-products. Link with fair trade bodies for high-value products;
- Promote marketing avenues for products made by indigenous and tribal peoples, especially women, and enable domestic products to become commercial ones only if those concerned people decide so;
- Set up facilities for appropriate certification processes and other scale-sensitive functions such as design centres and provide, on a regional basis, support to eco-service schemes and certification systems.

[c] This also applies to land and water.
[d] Such as watershed functions, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.

In the area of health and education we will work for the promotion of education in indigenous mother-tongue languages and the transmission of indigenous cultures. We call upon Governments to implement their international commitments on education, with due regard for the special needs for education of indigenous and tribal children. To this effect, we will support:

- The provision of bilingual education systems;
- The promotion of multicultural education through the revision of curricula, textbooks and training of teachers to be sensitive to the culture of indigenous and tribal peoples.

We will endeavour to promote and develop indigenous healing practices and work for the effective protection of indigenous knowledge from bio-piracy and patenting. This will include:

- Recognition and strengthening of indigenous health systems and practitioners;
- Integration of indigenous and state health institutions aimed at strengthening the health-care systems and making health-care systems holistic and more affordable;
- Undertaking participatory documentation of herbs and practices and establishing community registries of indigenous health systems. These community registries should be legally recognized as patent equivalent by the concerned Governments;
- Strengthening of traditional indigenous production, conservation and supply system of herbs, earths and waters with healing properties, linking with government policies on biodiversity and forestry;
- Protecting indigenous and tribal sacred sites.